

Daily Appeal.

BY H. CLANAHAN & DILL.

JACKSON, MISS.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27.

TO NEWS-DEALERS AND READERS AT GRENADA.

The APPEAL will be supplied to dealers and the public generally, at Grenada, by A. W. AVRES, our regular agent at that point, to whom all applications for papers to circulate in that vicinity should be addressed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the uncertainty of the mails we must decline all risk in the transmission of enclosures to us through the post office. Losses are so frequently reported as to convince us there is carelessness, if not culpability, somewhere, to such an extent that we cannot assume the responsibility. Let this be remembered.

THE ENEMY ON THE RIVER.

We presume there is no doubt but that the grand Yankee armada for the opening of the Mississippi river has at last made its appearance in the vicinity of Vicksburg. After months of preparation, PORTER'S fleet of war vessels and McCLELLAN'S fleet of transports have visited our waters, and we may soon expect the strife to commence.

Major Joe McMILLAN, of the trans-Mississippi army, who arrived in the city yesterday, gives us the latest and most complete intelligence from the river. In company with Lieut. Col. LEWIS, of the 22nd Louisiana, he left Vicksburg on his way to the west. On reaching the railroad terminus, twelve miles from the city, they found a courier had just arrived, stating that the train from the west had been stopped at Tullahoma, thirteen miles distant, in consequence of the presence of a Federal force about six thousand strong, who were near the road between that place and the terminus. Shortly after, another courier came in, reporting that the enemy were landing in force at or near Young's point, when the passengers returned to the city, passing near the place where the landing was being effected. Major M. informs us that he himself counted twenty-five transports and seven gunboats at Young's point. The troops had commenced disembarking from the former, and himself and companions were compelled to pass in rather close proximity to them. The gunboats appeared to be isleaded together across the river, as if acting as a guard, or they feared the approach of another Arkansas.

At the railroad station there were eighteen wagon loads of arms, and some supplies, awaiting shipment. These Major M. thinks must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as there was no means of removing them.

He also states that intelligence had been received from Milliken's Bend that, on Tuesday, there were eighty-three transports, and twenty-nine gun and mortar boats, and rams laying at that point. This, we incline to think, is an exaggeration, although it very nearly corresponds with our information from Memphis as to the strength of the fleet which was to operate on the river. If true, no information had been received at Vicksburg as to when the balance had landed or would probably do so. The conjecture, probably correct, was that the troops on the opposite side of the river would occupy some position below the city so as to interfere with trade to Red river.

DIVISIONS OF OUR ENEMIES.

Confusion continues to reign in the councils of the North, and to-day LIVESON and his partisans find themselves at the head of a divided people, of whom, at the late elections demonstration, the supporters of his long cherished ideas policy constitute a minority. From a dominant and laudable power, overbearing from confidence, they have suddenly found themselves at the mercy of their political opponents. From a majority deemed unquestionable by the corded verdicts of the people. They have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting" and, as a consequence, politically disgraced as well as discarded. Neither the people of either section, nor the cabinets of Europe, will look longer to the Washington cabal for the development of the future policy of the North, for the scepter has departed from it forever, and it is now humbled before the world, cut off by its own people, and despised by the people of the South.

The difficulty at Washington, it is now settled, is not alone confined to partisan differences. It is not alone a strife between Democrats and Abolitionists, or a peace party and a war party. The trouble has reached farther than all this, and is of more grave import to the cause of the North than could arise from such causes. The people of the North have divided upon important issues, it is true, but a second split has occurred in the administration ranks, and the result is, and will continue to be, a strife between the subdivisions as bitter as any that ever occurred between them, when united, and their old political opponents.

We see much of promise to the South in the distraction of the Abolition party, as well as in its defeat by the Democratic party. For the next twelve months LIVESON and his advisers will have full control of the war, unless he should call the new Congress together after the 4th of March next. This he will do only in the event of one of two things occurring—he will either have determined to change his policy so that he can secure the support of the conservatives, or the present Congress will have failed to give him the sinews of war, money, to carry on the contest. Of the first there are no indications, nor is the second likely to occur, for the present Congress is so intensely abolition that it will omit nothing to secure its end. Hence, although aware of the troubles among the leaders, the money will be forthcoming, and LIVESON will be enabled to prosecute the war in his own way and for his own purposes. It may continue to be an Abolition war, but Abolitionism will be divided as to who shall conduct it.

Hitherto the men of the South have had to battle with a united North. Their people rallied, as did those of the South. The councils of their States were unanimous—their Congress voted as a unit, and their statements supported the administration heartily. But this united sentiment is no longer opposed to us. The people of the North have divided upon issues as to how and for what purpose the war should be conducted, but what is of more importance to us, the authorities, in whose hands the conduct of affairs must remain, have also split. Political aspirants for place and power, and political generals, from ambition for a military fame which they can hereafter use as a stepping stone, have let their personal interests so far control their action, that we find the first to have accomplished a dissolution of the administration, and the other the demoralization of the armies under them. Without these troubles among themselves, they have failed to conquest us after a year and a half of collisions; need they be feared when so much confusion prevails among them? Their prowess was insufficient when united; can they accomplish anything more when divided? Is not the situation more hopeful than ever before? Looking at it closely we see it, and can truthfully utter words of encouragement coupled with earnest exhortations that we continue to do our duty. Our destiny is with ourselves, and the distraction of our enemies only renders our purposes more easy of accomplishment. Let there be no failure on our part.

ANOTHER SCHEME FOR PEACE.

ELIHU BURRITT, the "learned blacksmith" of Massachusetts, has turned politician, and is out in an article published by one of the New York papers, reviving an old project of his as a peace measure, looking to the establishment of a national union embracing the whole of North America. He thinks that the Federal and Confederate portions of the old Union, together with Mexico and Canada, could be consolidated in a new structure, allowing to each part an independent Congress, with other prerogatives of a separate nationality, but with no right to enter into any special relationships with foreign powers, or to adopt any measure infringing upon the rights of the other. He thinks that the association might be effected, or, as he calls it, "the Constitution of the United States of North America." Each republic, he proposes, should enjoy its own laws and institutions, and be mutually separate from each other as now, except in such matters as might be delegated to the nation's Union; that there should be a federal diet to make and execute treaties and conventions with foreign powers; that all the coast fortifications would be considered common defenses; that revenue should be obtained by duties on all foreign imports—the same amount at New York as in New Orleans, Vera Cruz and Montreal; that internal customs should be abolished and forever prohibited, and free trade be established all over the continent, and other details are gone into of a similar character. His letter is published in several of the Northern journals unaccompanied by a word of comment.

FEDERAL LOSS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 18th, states that an official letter had been received at the War Department, from General LEE, in which he makes an estimate of the enemy's loss. He declares that from the statements of intelligent prisoners, the loss of the enemy was about nineteen thousand; and that citizens of Fredericksburg stated that the Yankee loss was ten thousand. General LEE then proceeds to give his opinion, and after a careful survey of the battle-field, which is, that the loss of the enemy is nearer the estimate made by his prisoners, viz: nineteen thousand, than that of the citizens of Fredericksburg.

FROM GRENADA.

The best authenticated report at Grenada, yesterday, concerning GRANT'S army, was that it was falling back rapidly upon Corinth. It may be that the operations of VAN DORN in his rear, and fears for the safety of Corinth, has caused GRANT to make this movement, but we suggest that it may be looking to a movement down the Mobile and Ohio road.

Another item freely circulated in military circles was that on occupying Holly Springs, among other captives taken by Gen. VAN DORN was a Federal paymaster, having in his possession three million dollars. We hope this may prove to be true.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' ADDRESS.

From notes taken by an experienced reporter, we are having prepared as accurate a report of the address of President DAVIS, delivered yesterday, as it was possible to make under the circumstances. Its great length precludes its appearance to day, but we feel confident our readers will not be disappointed at the delay, inasmuch as they will receive it without abbreviation. It will appear in our next issue.

THE NEXT CORN CROP.—Are our planters and farmers preparing for a large crop of provisions in 1863? With or without a continuance of the war, it is important that there should be preparation for a very full crop of provisions. If our ports are open to European trade, our surplus bread grains will find ready markets at remunerative prices. It is for the interest of the country, whether there is peace or not during the coming year, to plant a large corn crop. We have given our reasons for this advice several times, and we, therefore, do not think it necessary to do so again. But we say to all planters, do not fail to raise a large corn crop the coming year.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that as one of our trains loaded with troops was leaving the city yesterday, two soldiers who had been drinking some and were engaged in scuffling on the top of a car, lost their balance and fell off. The neck of one was broken, and the other so instantly killed by being crushed under the wheels of the cars. Both belonged to the late Col. T. J. Meiman's 10th Tennessee, from Nashville. We were unable to learn their names.

SOLDIER SHOT.—A soldier belonging to the 10th Tennessee regiment, was shot by one of the guards at the guard house last night, and died from the wound. He made an attempt to escape from custody, and after disregarding several commands to halt, and threatening the soldier on duty, he was shot.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—A commercial circular from Japan, dated October 25th, says a revolution has taken place in that government, but of what character the published reports do not make clear. The assumed power of the tycoon is greatly restricted, and the policy adopted is adverse to foreign interests.

That great monument of the extravagance of two decades of Congress, the immensely laid out and only half-finished custom house of New Orleans, has been ordered to be razed by Butler. It is now mainly used for a postoffice and military barracks.

It is reported from Washington that a Colonel R. D. Goodwin has "formally" challenged General McDowell to a duel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. S. H. Ford, of Louisville, Ky., will preach at the Baptist church next Sabbath morning and evening. Services to commence at the usual hours.

USUAL SERVICE.—The Rev. Mr. Walk, of the Confederate States army, will preach at the Christian church at the usual time of morning service to-morrow.

Our friends will not forget the Concert and Tabernacle tonight. President Davis and Gen. Joe Johnston will be present.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Richmond, December 16, 1862.

As you may imagine, I was with a feeling of surprise and incredulity that we heard, this morning, that the great invading army of Burnside had suddenly disappeared from their position before Fredericksburg, returned to Rappahannock and gone off to parts unknown. It got upon me to have heard of this, and I was surprised, forty thousand strong, and it was supposed that the Yankees, after the battle of their death, would advance to day, with renewed energy, to the attack upon our line; great, therefore, was the astonishment of everybody to learn that all at once they had given up the approach from Fredericksburg and betaken themselves to some other less difficult road, if they can find one. But the fact is beyond dispute. Gen. Lee states it positively in a telegram to the War Department, and Gen. Lee is not often deceived in such matters.

One view of the management of Saturday was more decided than we had believed. Our army had not lost two thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Yankees have probably suffered more severely than in any previous battle of the war. All agree that never was there so much a slaughter as in their frequent repulses. In the attack upon the very edge of the town, they were slain by hundreds. Nine successive charges were attempted by them, each feebler than the preceding one, and in the last, "fighting Joe Hooker" is said to have led the Yankees in front. There is a rumor that he fell dead upon the field. The prisoners taken by the late General Lee, and the army in the side army to be in a greatly demoralized condition. We may well credit it, or the grand effort to push on to Richmond from the Rappahannock would not have been so suddenly relinquished.

What Burnside's plans now are, of course, is pure matter of conjecture. Some sensible people suppose that he has gone back to Washington. Not he. Such a step would be immediate removal from his command, indelible disgrace, perhaps imprisonment or execution. For the sake of the Yankee nation against their successful general exceeds their fondness for them before they have been defeated. Most probably he will remain in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and will make an attempt to retake the city. He has a small army to be in a greatly demoralized condition. We may well credit it, or the grand effort to push on to Richmond from the Rappahannock would not have been so suddenly relinquished.

The condition of our army is all that could be desired. The men are now well clothed and in the highest spirits. It is worthy of note that Stonewall Jackson appeared upon the field on Saturday in a new uniform and jaunty felt hat, which greatly amused and endeared his troops.

The wounded soldiers, who have been brought to the city, bear the marks of a cheerful and contented spirit. The men are now well clothed and in the highest spirits. It is worthy of note that Stonewall Jackson appeared upon the field on Saturday in a new uniform and jaunty felt hat, which greatly amused and endeared his troops.

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GRENADA CORRESPONDENCE.

GRENADA, MISS., Dec. 25, 1862.

EDITH'S APPEAL: I was surprised this evening at not finding a full account of Van Dorn's victory in the APPEAL. Early yesterday morning I had a conversation with the courier who brought the news from Gen. Van Dorn to Gen. Pemberton. He left Gen. Van Dorn at Davis' Mills, eight miles south of Grand Junction, marching northward. He expected to form a junction, so Lieut. Burdette tells us, with Gen. Forrest somewhere near Jackson, or north of that point.

The affair at Holly Springs turned out to be a complete surprise to the Yankees. Van Dorn reached there Saturday morning, and, after a short brush with the Yanks, in which he lost four men, he compelled the whole body to surrender. He destroyed six thousand stand of small arms, together with a vast amount of ordnance and other stores, and rendering unfit for service by burning and spiking, several fine pieces of artillery.

Altogether it was a glorious success. Gen. Grant left twelve or fifteen hours before for Jackson, saving his abolition life by some tall walking. He left his wife there, where she was found when our troops entered, empty-handed in the fine residence of Cal. Waller, who is now on the staff of Gen. Grant. My informant told me he could hear the explosion of magazines and shells for hours after our troops had left on their march northward. Not a gun was fired by the command until they reached Holly Springs. Squads of Federals were continually coming into our camps and giving themselves up to be paroled.

Mr. R. came down from Hernando, last night, with the mail from the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. He says before he left Hernando, several parties had arrived from Memphis and other points, and that they were in the hands of the Yankees. He says that he saw a large number of Yankees, and that they were in the hands of the Yankees. He says that he saw a large number of Yankees, and that they were in the hands of the Yankees.

I suppose you have heard about the grand review we had here yesterday; it was a night to be witnessed once only in a life time. Our army was in fine condition, full of spirit and eager for battle with Grant's abolitionists. They will not risk themselves as far as Grenada; if they do we can ship all that is left of them in a stock car to Jackson for their inspection.

As I have written more than I intended, but not knowing that you had been so long in the hands of the Yankees, I could not resist the temptation to tell it to you. HARRY.

Battle of Fredericksburg.

From the Mobile Evening News.

Our able Richmond correspondent has given us a description of the late battle at Fredericksburg, and we are glad to have it. It is a full account, and is well written. It is a full account, and is well written. It is a full account, and is well written.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Valley and the Penae Policy.

RICHMOND, December 25.—The resolution introduced by Van Dorn, in the Yankton Congress, on Monday last, declares that the House should earnestly desire that most speedy and efficient measures be taken for restoring peace in America, and that no time may be lost in proposing immediate cessation of hostilities, in order to the speedy and final settlement of the unhappy controversy which brought about this unnecessary and injurious civil war, by adequate security against the return of like calamities in the time to come, and that the House desires to offer the most earnest assurances to the country that they will, in due time, cheerfully cooperate with the executive in the restoration of the Union by such a just and most solemn, sacred, solemn and provisions of the Constitution as may be found necessary for securing the rights of the several States and sections within the Union under the Constitution.

[Last Night's Dispatches.]

Death of a Confederate Officer.

RICHMOND, December 25.—Major Jasper S. Walling, adjutant-general, Confederate States army, died in this city Saturday evening.

Importance of the Mississippi Valley.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

MURFREESBORO, December 17, 1862.—I do not think there is any apprehension of Rosecrans being reinforced by any considerable number of troops. It is evident that the main portion of Buell's army was sent to Memphis to reinforce Grant's army, and indeed it would now seem that the Abolitionists had determined to support their operations in Tennessee until they shall effect their grand demonstration for the possession of Mississippi. This is their grand strategic point of operations being of paramount interest and importance to them at this time with even the capture of Richmond. Their unqualified occupation of Mississippi not only opens to them the river, but also gives them the right of way to Louisiana and Alabama, and thus they are playing a double game for our ruin as well as theirs. Taking this view of the matter, as well as looking to the disastrous results which would follow the success of the enemy in Mississippi, it is clear to my mind that the heart of the Confederacy should be defended at the most critical point in the game of this revolution, and that the abandonment of Virginia, for Louisiana and the Mississippi river, not only leaves North Carolina and the Mississippi river, but also leaves the country to the enemy, and thus they are playing a double game for our ruin as well as theirs.

At all other sections, there should be no more than a light defense at the most critical point in the game of this revolution, and that the abandonment of Virginia, for Louisiana and the Mississippi river, not only leaves North Carolina and the Mississippi river, but also leaves the country to the enemy, and thus they are playing a double game for our ruin as well as theirs.

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